AMENDMENT

IN THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of the claims in the present application.

Listing of the claims:

Claims 1-32. (Canceled)

33. (Previously Presented) The method of any one of claims 43 to 46, 55 to 58, and 64 to 69, wherein the PYY agonist analog has a potency in at least one food intake or gastric emptying assay greater than NPY.

34-42. (Canceled)

43. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising peripherally administering to a human subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY agonist analog effective to reduce food intake, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor, and wherein the amount comprises about 5 μg to 100 μg per day in a single or divided dose.

44. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising peripherally administering to a human subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce food intake, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor, and wherein the amount comprises about 0.1 μg/kg to 10 μg/kg per day in a single or divided dose.

45. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing appetite comprising peripherally administering to a human subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce appetite, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor, and wherein the amount comprises about 5 μg to 100 μg per day in a single or divided dose.

46. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing appetite comprising peripherally administering to a human subject, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce appetite, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor, and wherein the amount comprises about 0.1 μg/kg to 10 μg/kg per day in a single or divided dose.

47. (Previously Presented) The method according to any one of claims 43 to 46, 55 to 58, and 64 to 69, wherein the PYY agonist analog is PYY[3-36].

48-50. (Canceled)

51. (Previously Presented) The method according any one of claims 43 to 46, 55 to 58, and 64 to 69, further comprising administration of a GLP-1, an exendin, an amylin, a leptin, their agonists, or any combination thereof.

52-53. (Canceled)

54. (Previously Presented) The method according to any one of claims 43 to 46, 55 to 58,

and 64 to 69, wherein the PYY agonist analog is administered by an intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, topical, nasal or pulmonary inhalation route of administration.

55. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising peripherally administering to a human subject who desires to reduce food intake, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce food intake, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

56. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising peripherally administering to a subject in need thereof, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce food intake, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

57. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing appetite comprising peripherally administering to a subject in need thereof, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce appetite, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

58. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing nutrient availability comprising peripherally administering to a subject in need thereof, via a parenteral route, an amount of PYY agonist analog effective to reduce nutrient availability, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor

greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

59. (Previously Presented) The method according to any one of claims 55 to 58 and 64 to 69 wherein the amount of PYY agonist analog is from about 1 μg to about 5 mg per day in a single or divided doses.

60. (Previously Presented) The method according to any one of claims 55 to 58 and 64 to 69 wherein the amount of PYY agonist analog is from about 5 μg to 100 μg per day in a single or divided doses.

61. (Previously Presented) The method according to any one of claims 55 to 58 and 64 to 69 wherein the amount of PYY agonist analog is from about 0.1 μg/kg to 10 μg/kg per day in a single or divided doses.

62. (Previously Presented) The method according to any one of claims 43 to 46, 55 to 58 and 64 to 69 wherein the PYY agonist analog has a higher affinity for either the Y2 or Y5 receptor than for the Y1 receptor.

63. (Previously Presented) The method of any one of claims 56-58 and 64-69, wherein the subject is a human.

64. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing caloric efficiency comprising peripherally administering to a subject in need thereof, via a parenteral route, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce caloric efficiency, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

65. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake comprising peripherally

administering to a subject having a condition or disorder which can be treated by reducing food intake, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce food intake, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

66. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing nutrient availability comprising peripherally administering to a subject having a condition or disorder which can be treated by reducing nutrient availability, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce nutrient availability, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

67. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing appetite comprising peripherally administering to a subject having a condition or disorder which can be treated by reducing appetite, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce appetite, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

68. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing weight, reducing weight gain, or increasing weight loss comprising peripherally administering to a subject having a condition or disorder which can be treated by reducing weight, reducing weight gain or increasing weight loss, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce weight, reduce weight, reduce weight gain or increase weight loss, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

69. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing food intake and body weight comprising peripherally administering to a subject having a condition or disorder which can be treated by reducing food intake and body weight, an amount of a PYY agonist analog effective to reduce food intake and body weight, wherein the PYY agonist analog is a peptide which does not comprise YP as its first two consecutive N-terminal amino acids, and wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y2, Y5 or Y7 receptor greater than that of PYY[1-36] at a Y1 receptor.

70. (Previously Presented) The method of any one of claims 64-69, wherein the disorder is an eating disorder, a reproductive disorder, obesity, insulin-resistance, hypertension, atherosclerosis, dyslipidemia, cardiovascular risk, stroke, congestive heart failure, gallbladder disease, osteoarthritis, sleep apnea, or diabetes mellitus of any kind.

71. (Previously Presented) The method of any one of claims 43-46, 55-58, and 64-69, wherein the PYY agonist analog activates a Y2 or Y5 receptor greater than a Y1 receptor.

72. (Previously Presented) The method of any one of claims 43-46, 55-58, and 64-69, wherein the PYY agonist analog elicits a pharmacological effect at a Y7 receptor greater than that of NPY.

[[72.]] 73. (Currently Amended) The method of any one of claims 43-46, 55-58, and 64-69, wherein the pharmacological effect at the Y1 receptor is an increase in blood pressure.

[[73.]] 74. (Canceled)